sociation, Mysore); 28 to 32 by Mr. Amble Annaiya Pandit (Representative from the District Local Fund Board, Mysore); 33 to 37 by Mr. Hosur Nanjunda Rao (Representative from the Davangere Taluk, Chitaldroog District); 38 by Mr. C. Srinivas Rao (aforesaid Representative from the Chikmagalur Municipality); 39 to 41 by Mr. Subrahmanya Sastri (Representative from the District Local Fund Board, Kadur District) and 42 by Mr. Nadig Ramanna (Representative from the Yedahalli Sub-Taluk, Kadur District). Subjects Nos. 43 and 44 were introduced by Mr. H. Hart (Representative from the City Municipality, Bangalore).

Subject No. 14.

The working of Act XIII of 1859. (see also subject No. 3 supra).

Summary of Discussion.—Mr. Graham Anderson in 1888, Mr. Clifford in 1889 and Mr. Brett in 1890, each went fully into the question of the working of Act XIII of 1859, and showed how the Act itself was totally inadequate for the protection of Planters from fraud and how owing to the conflicting rulings of the Chief Court of Mysore, the proper enforcement of the Act had become impossible. Last year, the Dewan was good enough, in reply to Mr. Bretts' representation on the subject, to say that "if the combined efforts of Planters' " Associations in Southern India succeeded in securing for " them an improved and more satisfactory enactment for the " enforcement of labor contracts, the Darbar will be prepared " at once to adopt the same with such modifications as local " circumstances may render desirable." The Planters of Mysore are thankful for this assurance. But in the meanwhile, something must be done to secure an efficient working of the Act as it now stands. In reply to Mr. Brett, the Dewan was good enough to say at the last Assembly that " the represen- " tation then made would be brought to the notice of the Chief " Court with a view to every consideration being given to it, " and the necessary steps being taken to ensure an efficient " working of Act XIII of 1859 as it stands, by the issue of " such instructions for the guidance of the Magistracy as may " be called for from time to time".

But notwithstanding this, the Chief Court, it would appear from some of its recent rulings, seem to think that the money advanced to coolies is pressed on them, almost against their will, and once this is done, is used as a chain by which to bind them to work for an indefinite time. But as a matter of fact, the great majority of Planters have not the remotest idea of so doing; on the contrary, as long as the cooly to whom money has been advanced comes to the estate, (often months behind time) and works off his advance, he is invariably treated with the greatest leniency. If His Highness' Government would only call for information from Deputy Commissioners and Magistrates of the Planting Districts, it would doubtless find this to be the case. The rulings here referred to, are those which Mr. Elliot instanced the previous day on behalf of the South Mysore Planters' Association, and in view of them it

would serve a great public convenience if the Chief Court would publish, for the guidance of the Magistrates throughout the country, a selection of rulings which after full consideration it believes to be the correct interpretation of Act XIII of 1859.

Dewan's reply.—Mr. Elliot was informed yesterday that Government would give its best consideration to the proposed Laborer's Advances Act. The Chief Court were requested (as promised last year) to prepare a set of instructions for the guidance of Magistrates in administering the Act and no doubt these instructions will soon be issued. There will be no difficulty in a collection being made and issued of the rulings of all the High Courts in British India and the Chief Court in Mysore, on Act XIII of 1859.

Subject No. 15.

Extradition and reciprocity in Execution of Criminal Processes under Act XIII of 1859.

Summary of Discussion.—With regard to reciprocity in cases arising under Act XIII of 1859, the Planters of Southern India have included this in their petition to the Government of India regarding Act XIII of 1859, and if the reply be unfavorable, the Planters intend petitioning the Secretary of State at the India Office. They would be glad to hear what reply the Darbar has received to the last representation which the Dewan last year said would be made by the Darbar.

Dewan's reply.—The Darbar have not yet been informed of the decision of the Government of India on this subject and occasion has since been taken to press the question on the favorable consideration of the Supreme Government.

Subject No. 16.

Cattle Trespass Act.

Summary of Discussion.—The new Cattle Trespass Act was brought into force in British India in August last, and the Planters of Mysore are anxiously looking for its adoption in Mysore. Mr. C. Srinivas Rao (Representative from Chikmagalur Municipality) submitted that while a new Act on Cattle Trespass was being framed, attention should be paid to the fact that increase of pounds is a great nuisance. A Planter is often allowed to keep a pound for his estate. It is seldom that the proprietor lives on the estate and in most cases it is the Agent or Manager who resides on the estate and keeps the pound and often impounds cattle not because they trespassed, but from motives of revenge. There is great oppression of poor raiyats in consequence.

Mr. F. Petrie Hay (Representative from Hunsur Taluk, Mysore District) also spoke on the same subject later on, pointing out that the Cattle Trespass Act was for the benefit of the cultivating raiyat and as such, should be introduced into Mysore early. There are a number of people who keep cattle without a single square yard of grazing ground for them and who turn their cattle out every morning to graze at their sweet will and pleasure wherever there is any grass to graze. The fines for trespass by such cattle should be heavier than in the cases of those persons who own grazing grounds and whose cattle stray accidentally.